

IN THE SPECIFICATION

Please amend the specification, as amended by the Amendment filed on July 14, 2005
as follows:

~~Fig. 3 shows a thickness view of the optical recording medium.~~

Fig. 3A shows a thickness view of the optical recording medium having at least two
types of convexes.

Fig. 3B shows a thickness view of the optical recording medium having convexes.

Fig. 3C shows a thickness view of the optical recording medium having concaves and
convexes.

Fig. 3D shows a thickness view of an optical recording medium having a print-
receiving layer having different concaves and formed on an optical recording media having a
second layer.

Fig. 3E shows a thickness view of an optical recording medium having concaves and
formed on an optical recording medium having a second layer.

Fig. 3F shows a top view of an optical recording medium according to an embodiment
of the invention.

Fig. 4A shows a top view of an embodiment of the invention having a pattern of
concaves.

Fig. 4B shows a side view of the embodiment of the invention having a pattern of
concaves.

Fig. 5A shows a top view of an embodiment of the invention having a pattern of
convexes.

Fig. 5B shows a side view of the embodiment of the invention having a pattern of
convexes.

Please further amend the paragraph at page 19, line 19 through page 21, line 14 as amended in the Amendment filed in the present case on July 14, 2005, as follows:

One method of forming such a pattern on the print-receiving layer is to form the pattern by convexes or concaves. In this case, the difference in height of the concave/convex pattern is usually required to be at least $0.1\ \mu\text{m}$, and preferably at least $0.5\ \mu\text{m}$. However, if the difference in height of the concave/convex pattern is too large, printing on the pattern tends to be difficult, and accordingly the difference is preferably at most $0.3\ \text{mm}$, particularly preferably at most $0.1\ \text{mm}$. As the method of forming a concave/convex pattern, for example, when the ultraviolet-curing resin composition is coated on the entire surface of the reflective layer to form the print-receiving layer, the ultraviolet-curing resin composition may be coated partially thickly so as to form convexes and the concave/convex pattern is thereby formed. For example, Fig 1. illustrates an example of the optical recording medium of the present invention obtained in such a manner that a recording layer and a reflective layer are formed on a toroidal transparent substrate 3 with a slight margin left at the periphery, and a print-receiving layer 1 is formed so that the entire surface of the reflective layer is covered, wherein the print-receiving layer is formed thickly at the portion "A" alone so that said portion projects from the surroundings. The pattern is at least one of formed in or formed of the cured resin. The pattern may include concaves and/or convexes. Portion "A" may be a pattern 2 present on the print-receiving layer. The print-receiving layer may be formed thinly at the portion "A" alone so that said portion caves in from the surroundings. Further, as another method, a concave/convex pattern may be formed on the reflective layer by the ultraviolet-curing resin composition for formation of the subsidiary layer, and the ultraviolet-curing resin composition for formation of the print-receiving layer may be coated on the reflective layer so that the entire reflective layer, including the portion having a concave/convex pattern formed thereon, is covered, whereby on the surface of the print-

receiving layer, the concave/convex pattern on the subsidiary layer as an inner layer thereof is developed. In this case, the thickness of the print-receiving layer is preferably from 0.5 to 2.0 times the difference in height of the concave/convex pattern on the subsidiary layer. If the difference in height of the concave/convex pattern on the subsidiary layer is too large as compared with the thickness of the print-receiving layer, it tends to be difficult to form the print-receiving layer so that the concave/convex pattern is faithfully reflected. On the other hand, if the thickness of the print-receiving layer is too large as compared with the difference in height of the concave/convex pattern on the subsidiary layer, there is a fear that the concave/convex pattern on the surface of the print-receiving layer becomes unclear.